**Women’s Health Rotation Learning Outcomes:**

Upon completion of the WH Rotation, the clinical year PA student will possess **the knowledge, clinical and technical skills, interpersonal skills, professional behaviors, clinical reasoning and problem-solving abilities** necessary to demonstrate entry-level proficiency through demonstration of the following:

To obtain the following RLO’s, students will participate in clinical care of adult patients requiring assessment and management of prenatal and gynecologic care in acute, chronic and preventive health encounter types.

1. Obtain an obstetrical history and perform a prenatal examination on an adult patient in a women’s health setting. (C2, 3)
2. Gather an appropriate gynecological history and complete a gynecological exam based on the patient’s chief complaint or clinical presentation for an adult patient in a women’s health setting. (C2, 3)
3. Concisely communicate the relevant findings of the history and physical exam to the preceptor. (C7)
4. Develop a presumptive diagnosis for acute and chronic gynecologic problems encountered in adult patients in a women’s health setting. (C6)
5. Utilizing evidence-based guidelines, recommend appropriate components of preventive gynecological care and health maintenance for adult patients in a women’s health setting. (C1, 4)
6. Based on the presumptive diagnosis, order and interpret laboratory and diagnostic studies indicated for the evaluation of common gynecological conditions. (C4)
7. Recommend appropriate prenatal screening and monitoring for the pregnant patient to include preventive health maintenance and potential pregnancy-related complications. (C1, 4)
8. Establish treatment plans utilizing pharmacological and non-pharmacological approaches for acute and chronic gynecological conditions commonly seen in a women’s health setting. (C1)
9. Perform common procedures for prenatal and gynecological care. (C5)
10. Perform pap smear and/or cervical cultures
11. Perform pelvic exam
12. Perform measurement of fundal height and check fetal heart rate during prenatal visit
13. Perform postpartum evaluation
14. Concisely document patient encounters in a women’s health setting. (C8)
15. Provide patient education on family planning to adult women of reproductive age. (C2)
16. Engage effective communication skills reflective of patient-centered care that displays awareness and sensitivity to diverse patient populations. (C2, 9)
17. Exhibit a professional, respectful and courteous manner in all encounters consistent with the role and responsibility of a Physician Assistant. (C9)

**Instructional Objectives for Women’s Health**

**Under appropriate preceptor supervision, by the end of this rotation, the clinical PA student will be able to demonstrate knowledge and competence pertaining to each of the Instructional Objectives (IOs are observable actions or behaviors) listed below in adult female patients with acute, chronic, and preventive presentations for prenatal and gynecological care:**

**History Taking and Physical Exam Skills: The student should be able to demonstrate competency in the following:**

1. Conducting focused and comprehensive interviews based on visit type, be it gynecologic, obstetric, prenatal or post-partum encounters
2. Identifying pertinent historical information including:
* Menstrual
* Obstetric
* Gynecologic
* Contraceptive
* Sexual
* Family and Social
1. Correlating current complaint with presented history and review of systems, with attention to medical conditions that may result in a high risk or complicated pregnancy, i.e diabetes, hypertension, anemia, asthma, thyroid disorders, vaginal bleeding
2. Performing focused or comprehensive age-appropriate physical examinations, including pap, pelvic and breast exam (per ACOG guidelines) for preventative encounters.
3. Performing physical exam techniques pertinent to the patient’s chief complaint, with emphasis on speculum, bimanual, breast, and abdominal exams for prenatal, post-partum, and gynecological encounters
4. Identifying normal and abnormal physical examination findings and correlating with historical information, with attention to mood changes/depression, breast/pelvic tenderness, vaginal discharge, vulvar/vaginal/cervical lesions, fundal height and fetal heart tones

**Developing a differential diagnosis: The student should be able to demonstrate competency in the following:**

1. Presenting to the preceptor the significant history as it relates to possible differential diagnosis for obstetrical and gynecological patients
2. Presenting to the preceptor the significant physical exam findings as they relate to possible differential diagnosis for obstetrical and gynecological patients, with an understanding of the physiologic changes and signs of pregnancy
3. Formulating a differential diagnosis with consideration to the most likely diagnosis, the most common diagnosis, as well as the most severe and/or life threatening diagnosis, for both obstetrical and gynecological patients
4. Identifying common obstetric complications including:
* First trimester loss
* Ectopic pregnancy
* Second-trimester loss
* Preterm labor
* Third-trimester bleeding
* Gestational hypertension/pre-eclampsia
* Gestational diabetes
* Group B streptococcus colonization
* Urinary tract infection
* Multiple gestation
* IUGR
* Polyhydramnios/oligohydramnios
* Alcohol/tobacco/drug use
* Post-term pregnancy
* Fetal death
1. Identifying common gynecologic conditions:
* STI’s
* Vaginitis
* Amenorrhea
* Dysmenorrhea
* Pelvic pain
* Abnormal Uterine Bleeding
* Uterine fibroids
* Galactorrhea
* Vulvitis

**Selecting and Interpreting Laboratory and Diagnostic Studies: The student should be able to demonstrate competency in the following:**

1. Identifying indication for initial and subsequent diagnostic or laboratory studies in obstetrical and gynecological patients (with attention to ACOG recommendations), including:
* Routine gynecologic care including preventative testing and cancer screening
* Routine prenatal care, labs, imaging, fetal monitoring, non-stress test indications, cervical checks
* Screening for STI’s
* Gestational Diabetes
* Abnormal Uterine Bleeding
1. Selecting appropriate common screening tests for routine obstetric and gynecologic care in adult pateints
2. Identifying cost effectiveness, benefits, contraindications, sensitivity and specificity, and informed consent for diagnostic studies or procedures.
3. Explaining risks associated with diagnostic studies or procedures to the patient
4. Identifying normal and abnormal laboratory/diagnostic ranges and results for obstetrical and gynecological studies
5. Performing the lab and diagnostic studies safely and with appropriate technique
6. Interpreting results of lab and diagnostic studies correctly

**Developing, Documenting, and Executing an Assessment and Plan: Student should be able to demonstrate competency in the following:**

1. Correlating lab and diagnostic data to the differential diagnosis to help select the most likely diagnosis, with an understanding of management of common obstetric and gynecologic conditions, as mentioned above and as detailed in the topic list
2. Developing pertinent non-pharmacologic management plan including referrals to specialists, community resources, behavioral and/or psychological interventions
3. Documenting the patient encounter using SOAP note or site-specific template including patient education and follow-up recommendations
4. Providing and documenting patient counseling and education that is patient-centered, culturally sensitive and inclusive to ensure patient’s understanding of the plan, including:
5. Health prevention such as family planning, nutrition, safety, domestic violence screen, and substance use
6. Counseling regarding perimenopause/menopause, post-partum period, breastfeeding
7. Physical activity and exercise modifications
8. Necessary age-appropriate screenings, immunizations and periodic health assessments
9. Attention to body, soul, and spirit with consideration of and sensitivity to patient’s religious/spiritual beliefs, health practices, and lifestyle choices

**Developing and Documenting Pharmaceutical Therapeutics and Treatment Modalities: The student should be able to demonstrate competency in the following:**

1. Demonstrating understanding of current guidelines as they relate to Hormone Replacement Therapy, Contraceptive Therapy, Urinary Incontinence, and STI’s
2. Discussing rationale for utilization of medications used in a women’s health setting including understanding of:
3. Mechanism of action
4. Indications for use
5. Contraindications (including Pregnancy Category rating of medications)
6. Side effects
7. Adverse reactions
8. Potential for drug-drug interactions
9. Therapeutic effects
10. Dosing
11. Cost-effectiveness
12. Drug toxicity
13. Identify risks for, and signs and symptoms of drug interactions from polypharmacy
14. Methods to reduce medication errors
15. Cross-reactivity of similar medications
16. Selecting appropriate pharmacologic therapy for medical conditions encountered
17. Monitoring patient’s current pharmacologic regimens and adjusting as appropriate
18. Managing adverse drug reactions
19. Determining appropriate medications and utilizing appropriate resources
20. Documenting orders and prescriptions for treatment medications

**Applying Basic Science Concepts: The student should be able to demonstrate competency in the following:**

1. Identifying normal and abnormal human anatomy and physiology to correlate how it applies to conditions encountered in obstetrical and gynecological patients
2. Correlating pathophysiologic principles to specific disease processes encountered in obstetrics and gynecology
3. Correlating abnormal physical exam findings to a given disease process
4. Applying abnormal results of diagnostic tests to a given disease process

**Professionalism: The student should be able to demonstrate competency in the following:**

1. Demonstrating sensitivity to the emotional, social, and ethnic background of patients
2. Demonstrating respect for the privacy and confidentiality of each patient
3. Communicating and interacting professionally with other members of the healthcare team.
4. Identifying limitations and willingness to seek help from supervising preceptors, and referencing appropriate resources.
5. Demonstrating an openness to receiving constructive criticism
6. Initiating independent outside research concerning clinical cases encountered
7. Performing duties with a professional attitude in such areas as attendance, dress code, and demeanor